FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OUTCOME OF MINISTERIAL GATT TALKS IN URUGUAY

Final Declaration Approved

PY201858 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1518 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 20 Sep (EFE) -- The signatories of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) today agreed to hold a new round of multilateral commercial talks that will include agricuture, but will leave the decision on services up to a special ministeral conference.

The final declaration of the conference, approved today by 74 of the 92 GATT members, set in motion the "Uruguay Round of Talks," which has been the key objective of the GATT ministerial conference held in the Uruguayan resort of Punta del Este.

The final declaration pointed to the harmful effects of subsidies on farming and stressed the need to lift them, although it set no deadline.

A negotiating committee has been created to analyze the services issue, but committee members have not yet been designated. Apparently, this means that the signatories will be free to join it. The committee will decide whether the GATT ministerial representatives should hold a special meeting in order to analyze the committee's conclusions.

Mexico Supports Common Market

PY200336 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0230 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Mexican Minister of Commerce Hector Hernandez today announced Mexico wants to join the trade agreement signed by Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

The Mexican trade minister made this announcement in Punta del Este, Uruguay, where he is attending the GATT meeting. The first step to establishing this South American common market was taken by Brazilian President Jose Sarney when he visited Argentina in late July.

According to Mexican Trade Minister Hernandez, the South American market grants mutual benefits for all parties. He added that in many cases these benefits surpass those now being discussed within the framework of the GATT meeting.

Trade Ministers Clash

OW200229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 20 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 19 [KYODO] -- Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Hajime Tamura, Friday clashed head on with his French counterpart Michel Noir over a European Community (EC) initiative to take up a "balance of benefits" issue at a new round of world trade talks.

The two met for one and a half hours on the occcasion of a ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the presence of French Agriculture Minister Francois Guillaume.

Tamura used tough language, in the second meeting with Noir, in countering the EC's move which Japan thinks is targeted at countries with trade surpluses, officials said.

Noir told Tamura the balance of benefits issue is not targeted at particular countries but that the EC would like to seek "common benefits" through freer world trade by reaffirming GATT principles, the officials said. the balance of benefits is one of such principles and it is unreasonable for Japan to oppose it, Noir was quoted as saying.

Tamura said he differs from Noir in philosophy on the matter and is in favor of realizing common benefits but the EC's plan could mean correction of unbalanced distribution of benefits resulting from different national economic performance. GATT principles are clear and there is no need to write new ones into GATT, Tamura said. "We cannot cooperate with you if you stick to this policy" Tamura was quoted as saying. "I would leave for home."

The EC formally raised the issue Thursday but conference sources said it has received little support. The community claims that the current GATT-based trading system has led to an imbalance of benefits and that a "genuine" balance should be established through the projected new round.

Kuranari Praises 'Uruguay Round'

OW201734 Tokyo KYODO in English 1710 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 20 [KYODO] -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Saturday evaluated highly the agreement just reached to start a new round of multilateral trade negotiations at a ministerial meeting here of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"I am glad GATT member nations have settled such important issues as services, trade, and agriculture in a spirit of mutual concession," Kuranari told reporters.

An accord reached between Japan and the European Economic Community (EC) to continue to discuss the "balance of benefits" issue, which refers to countries with trade surpluses, will also be beneficial to both sides, he said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said he was glad the issue was omitted from a declaration issued at the end of the six-day GATT meeting.

"If that (inclusion of a reference to trade surpluses) happened, the free trade system as promoted by GATT would deteriorate into a system of controlled trade or trade protectionism," he told reporters. He stressed the need for Japan to continue its efforts to expand domestic demand, reform its economic structure, and increase imports.

CAPUTO WANTS SOVIETS TO BUILD BAHIA BLANCA PORT

PY171333 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco entitled: "Two Other Dangerous Contradictions"]

[Excerpt] Administrative disorder still prevails despite the efforts that the president is reportedly making to restructure the bureaucratic apparatus and state-run companies.

For example: The preparations for Mr Alfonsin's visit to the USSR coincide with a series of contradictory positions adopted by Foreign Minister Caputo, which in turn result in equally contradictory orders being issued by the Foreign Ministry. According to our sources, these orders refer to issues which have nothing or little to do with the Foreign Ministry's terms of reference, and which may jeopardize other government interests, particularly in the area of defense. Defense Ministry spokesmen are not hiding their concern over the eventual negative effect that these Foreign Ministry orders may have on the Armed Forces, and on the business sectors related to military industry and other public areas.

In fact according to our sources, the Foreign Ministry is reportedly exerting pressure to ensure that the Bahia Blanca port construction work is awarded to the Soviet Government, despite the fact there are other offers that are interesting from the technical, economic, and financial point of view.

Since the time of its announcement during the so-called [military government] "process", there was never much information about the Bahia Blanca project, and everything suggests that the only offer available is that of the Soviets. However, several Argentine companies have submitted their proposals. The French Government also submitted its offer through one of its state organizations, Sofremer, which is associated with Dumez and with the Argentine consortium made up of Dyopsa, Glasa, and Pentamar. In truth, the latter companies initially submitted their offers individually but then later accepted an invitation extended by the French to submit a joint offer. But they have not withdrawn their first offer so that they can resort to this negotiating element to confront the Soviet proposal. More recently, China also showed interest in the Bahia Blanca undertaking although it offered less attractive conditions.

From an exclusively economic point of view, the offer that Argentine companies submitted individually reportedly featured the lowest prices. But, this offer left some technical and financial issues unclear. From what we understand, their quotation was $74,991,287 for the works, excluding taxes and social welfare charges; while the Soviets price totalled $98,553,000. As if this was not enough, the Soviet offer does not reportedly specify what would be the direct Soviet contribution in the operation since the technological information included in its offer belongs to the Nedeco, a Netherlands consulting "holding"; and the works would be carried by the Royal Boskalis-Westminister, a Dutch dredging subsidiary of the UK's Westminister Group, which is represented in Argentina by Intmaco, Inc. In sum: aside from any political or strategic reasons, the USSR is merely lending its name to be used in this project by third parties.

But the studies undertaken by the Argentine Government indicate that the French offer -- at $80 million, financed by the French Government -- is the most interesting. (The Chinese were left out because of lack of technical experience and because many of its ports were built by Sofremer). In light of this, the Argentine Foreign Ministry began to negotiate at different government levels that the work should be awarded to the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry argues that this undertaking is a "political decision" that the president must take with him on his upcoming visit to Moscow.

According to our sources, once he learned about the Foreign Ministry's stand and about insistent Soviet pressure, the French ambassador launched a strong counter offensive at all official levels. This may complicate the Argentine renegotiation of the foreign debt at the "Paris Club," and also the delivery of spares and other parts for the Mirage and Super Etendard planes of the Argentine Air Force and Navy. [passage omitted]

DIPLOMATS IGNORE THREATS, ATTEND CELEBRATIONS

PY192037 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1926 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has reported that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo yesterday sent a telegram to his Chilean colleague, Jaime del Valle, to congratulate him on the anniversary of Chilean independence. The Foreign Ministry spokesman thus denied an article published in a local daily.

Although there was a noticeable absence of political personalities at the reception at the Chilean Embassy yesterday, journalists who attended the reception verified the attendance of high-ranking Argentine diplomats, including department directors.

U.S. HELICOPTERS SPOT COCAINE FACTORIES IN BENI

PY202221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP) -- The General Command of the Bolivian Police said today in La Paz that two cocaine factories were destroyed in antidrug operations in the last few days by the joint forces of the Bolivian Police and the U.S. Army.

The operations took place in Beni, northeastern Bolivia, where U.S. Black Hawk helicopter crews discovered two clandestine airfields. The helicopters entered the area and found materials to manufacture drugs and other equipment, including electric generators. The police report says that Jose Bores was arrested, and that another person seen at the site escaped.

The joint Bolivian-U.S. maneuvers started on 17 July after the arrival of 170 U.S. soldiers equipped with 6 helicopters, sophisticated communications hardware, and modern arms.

Labor and political sectors have strongly criticized the U.S. military intervention because they believe it violates national sovereignty. Bolivian authorities, however, have claimed the right of the government to fight drug trafficking with radical measures.

Actions Reduce Traveling

PY191555 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Excerpt] The number of people traveling abroad has dropped by about 18 percent following the arrival in Bolivia of U.S. troops to provide logistic support in the struggle against drug trafficking.

This information has been provided by migration under secretary Willy Sandoval, who added that the number of travelers might have dropped because the Bolivian and foreign citizens linked with drug trafficking are hiding or because they have fled by air or land to neighboring countries.

The intense antidrug action has reduced the number of people carrying drugs abroad, because the drug trafficking network has been practically dismantled.

Sandovar pointed out that within a few days of the arrival of the U.S. troops, more than 300 people swiftly left Bolivia -- especially for Panama -- where they have been identified by the authorities. [passage omitted]

POLICE LOCATE JAILBREAKERS' HIDEOUT, 1 DEAD

PY200343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2358 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Sep (EFE) -- One of the 14 inmates, who last Wednesday escaped from the La Papuda Penitentiary in Brasilia after taking 14 people hostage for 32 hours, was killed today in a clash with police. The forces of order located the hideout of five of them in an area south of Brasilia.

Cesar Paz, the official spokesman for the Secretariat of Public Security, has told EFE that during the clash -- which took place in the city of Luziania, 20 km south of Brasilia -- one of the leaders of the jailbreak, identified as Edimilson Santa Lima, alias "Gregorinho," was killed.

Another escapee, not yet identified, was arrested and interrogated by authorities to find out the whereabouts of the other fugitives. According to Paz, the arrested escapee might be Ivan Costa de Oliveira, the youngest inmate, who was sentenced to a 6-year prison term for assault with a deadly weapon.

After the jailbreak last Wednesday, 300 policemen, accompanied by dogs and supported by helicopters, began chasing the 15 escapees. "The raid continues and there is a possibility that some news may be reported over the next few hours," said Cesar Paz.

NAVY MASTERS COMPLETE NUCLEAR FUELS CYCLE

PY220125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The Brazilian weekly RELATORIO RESERVADO today reported the Brazilian Navy already has total knowledge of how to manage the complete cycle of nuclear fuels. The report, which has neither been officially confirmed or denied, also indicates there are no important technical problems that need to be resolved and that the only thing needed now is the necessary industrial infrastructure in order to implement the production process.

RELATORIO RESERVADO did not reveal its sources nor the details about the work that has been carried out by the Brazilian Navy experts to master the complete cycle of nuclear fuels.

In early September, Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboya revealed the Navy is developing the necessary technology for the construction of nuclear submarines. On that occasion, Saboya did not reveal the origin of the fuel that Brazilian nuclear submarines would use.

The minister stated that the Brazilian Navy will not manufacture nuclear devices. He also stated that in Ipero, Sao Paulo State, Navy technicians and personnel of the Nuclear Research Institute of the University of Sao Paulo are developing plans for the first nuclear submarine. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET SPEAKS ON OCCASION OF ARMY DAY

PA201614 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet on occasion of Army Day; place not given -- live or recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] ...Soviet empire did not hesitate to draw its sword and become the protective shield of national life on 11 September 1973. Since that time, we have not rested a single moment in raising up the Chilean nation, prostrated by foreign ideologies and political ambitions. Moreover, the Marxist-Leninist action has not halted a single instant and has been carrying out the most brutal campaign to distort the truth. In the face of the failure of this campaign, it has tried to impose on Chile a war without bounds which, because of its means and methods, has forced the Army [words indistinct] to face this sinister and menacing enemy; which in recent times has clandestinely brought in weapons and explosives to carry out guerrilla warfare in Chile and to try to stage an assassination that was not totally successful thanks to divine protection and the courage of the nine wounded and four soldiers and one Carabinero who bravely fell when they protected the president of the Republic, thus fulfilling their duty. To all of them, our prayers and our faith in the destiny of Chile. To all their relatives, our affection and gratitude.

Soldiers, the struggle is not over. We cannot be deceived by phrases and thoughts that are idealistic. Those who say that Chile should not become polarized know well that the world's countries are already polarized between east and west. Now the world is involved in an unconventional war because, as I said, the struggle is without borders or fronts. They also know that Chile is located somewhere in the world and that since 1973 it has struggled for freedom because its sons do not want to be slaves or to form part of the communist empire that is being created. Viva Chile!

EFE NOTES ABSENCE OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS

PY201830 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0901 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 20 Sep (EFE) -- The absence of all 12 European ambassadors at the traditional military parade celebrating "the Army day of glory" on 19 September in Santiago is evidence that relations between General Augusto Pinochet's government and the EEC are cooling. For the first time in many years, the heads of diplomatic missions of the 12 European countries were not present. They were represented by four military attaches at the solemn parade of the four branches of the Chilean Armed Forces, presided over by the head of state.

On 11 September, 15 ambassadors, among whom were several Europeans, were out of the country and could not attend the ceremonies in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the Chilean government. However, almost all foreign diplomatic representatives attended the Te Deum mass in Santiago Metropolitan Cathedral on 18 September, celebrated in commemoration of the 176 years of national independence.

The evident intention of the EEC ambassadors in selecting the public ceremonies they have attended lately, all presided over by General Pinochet, is to show, in subtle diplomatic language, the deterioration of relations. According to local observers, this deterioration started to show 2 and 1/2 months ago, when various EEC countries separately expressed their deep concern over the repressive measures adopted by the Chilean Government on occasion of the opposition's protest of 2 and 3 July. [passage omitted]

PROGOVERNMENT GROUPS ATTACK FOREIGN NEWSMEN

PY182243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 Sep (AFP) -- Groups of supporters of Chile's military government today attacked several foreign correspondents who were covering the Te Deum mass held on independence day at Santiago's cathedral.

Among the foreign reporters was a team from French Television Channel One, whose four members were unharmed and managed to save their cameras, as they reported to AFP.

The journalists stated that they were attacked by individuals who displayed flags and pictures of President Augusto Pinochet but they were able to reach their downtown hotel unharmed. The correspondents said that they asked police and security officers at the scene to intervene, but they were ignored. The assailants called them communists and liars, referring to the image of the military government abroad, according to one of the journalists.

A similar attack was experienced by another group of foreign correspondents during the march in support of the military government on 9 September in downtown Santiago, when they were beaten with banners on the National Vanguard Group, which supports the government.

Many photographers, who were reporting on the ceremony inside and outside the Santiago Cathedral, have said that their work was restricted because of the excessive zeal of Pinochet's security agents.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS EEC COUNCIL DECLARATION

PY182351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0420 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean military regime today rejected the declaration formulated in Brussels by the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers, calling it "interference in the domestic affairs" of Chile. General Augusto Pinochet's government answered this declaration in a communique released tonight in Santiago by the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

In a meeting in Brussels on 15 September, the foreign ministers of the 12 EEC countries approved a document on Chile. Chilean media did not report the contents of the document. The declaration deplored the death of members of Pinochet's motorcade during the attack against him, condemned violence, and requested the release of the detained political leaders. It also demanded that the armed gangs, which kidnapped and killed four people during the first days after the imposition of the state of siege, be disbanded.

The 12 European foreign ministers strongly protested the violation of diplomatic rights and privileges concerning the case involving the forceful arrest of four students who were in an official vehicle of the Netherlands Embassy and under the personal protection of the Netherlands charge d'affairs.

Upon confirming that the statement issued by the EEC Council of Ministers had actually been censored by the Chilean press, the European ambassadors today held an urgent meeting at which they designated the British ambassador -- in his capacity as representative of the rotating EEC presidency --- to deliver the statement to the Chilean Foreign Minister. A few hours later, the Chilean Foreign Ministry made its response in an official statement explaining the country's situation within the framework of its struggle against "a terrorist escalation aimed at wreacking havoc and ungovernability."

The government statement also refers to the discovery of arsenals of arms and explosives of an unprecedented magnitude in Latin America, which clandestinely entered Chile "as part of a foreign-supported subversive plot."

After referring to the attack against Gen Pinochet and recalling that five bodyguards were killed in the ambush, the Foreign Ministry communique states that "a Communist Party organization has publicly admitted" that it perpetrated the attack, and that some of the weapons from the clandestine arsenals were used.

The communique adds that under these conditions, the government was forced to enact a state of siege and that the foreign minister informed the ambassadors of the reasons for this measure and of the need to maintain it for a prudent period as advised by the investigators. The statement notes that in this regard the detention of some people, "whose possible involvement in illegal acts must be determined," will only last as long as necessary for the investigations. In addition, the restrictive measures imposed on some magazines "will be lifted as soon as circumstances permit."

Concerning the detention of the four students who were accompanied by the Netherlands charge d'affaires inside an official vehicle of the Netherlands Embassy, the Foreign Ministry communique states that it was presumed that they were "individuals who reportedly were involved to a certain degree in the attack against the head of state." This is why the Chilean security officials "stopped the automobile of the charge d'affaires and detained his companions."

The Chilean Foreign Ministry then reasserts its energetic repudiation of all types of terrorism, and recalls that the government has emphatically stated that no terrorist, subversive, or other type of effort will alter its firm goal of conducting the country to full democracy.

Taking into account all this supporting information, the Chilean Foreign Ministry states that "it cannot accept the terms of the statement of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers." The communique concludes by explaining the Chilean rejection of the EEC protest, stating that the protest, "besides ignoring the importance of the supporting information, is meddling in domestic affairs and disregards the circumstances that motivated the authorities to act.

DANUS REJECTS NEWSPAPER'S VERSION OF INTERVIEW

PY220159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1921 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (EFE) -- The commander of Chile's Southern Military Region, Major General Luis Danus, today rejected the "interpretations of the international media" regarding an interview he granted to the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, and reaffirmed his absolute loyalty to General Augusto Pinochet.

In an extensive statement that was published today in the local media, Danus says that the interview, a written test of which was given to the special correspondent of the Madrid newspaper, "bears little resemblance" to the report that was published yesterday in Madrid by EL PAIS, which was picked up by EFE. In the interview which is now being denied by Danus it was stated, among other things, that Danus believes "different persons must govern Chile in 1989."

In his statement Danus also indicates that the interview published by the Spanish newspaper does not mention "any of the answers to the 14 questions contained in the written questionnaires that was submitted to me by" the journalist. His statement has been published by the local media, and in it Danus outlines the questions that the Spanish journalist asked him. He also lists some of the written answers. "For the last time -- because I will not make any more statements on this topic --" Danus stresses, "I reject the interpretations of the international media, which have the intention of causing divisions within our institution and the government. I am absolutely loyal to the commander in chief of the Army, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte," the military commander stressed.

Danus concludes his statement reiterating his absolute loyalty to the Constitution, and stressing that he fully shares the Chilean Government's declaration of principle, "which has inspired my actions while I have loyally worked for my government, which has carried out an irreproachable task for the benefit of the country's development and in support of the needy."

Moreover, EFE has learned that in addition to the written questionnaire that was answered in writing, the EL PAIS special correspondent had a 45-minute personal interview with Danus in the city of Punta Arenas. The contents of that oral interview, which was recorded, together with the written answers supplied by the high-ranking military commander served as the basis for the article that was published on 20 September by the Madrid newspaper, which was picked up by EFE.

Chile's Southern Military Region encompasses Magallanes, whose capital is Punta Arenas, in the extreme south of South America, the post of military chief of that region is considered one of the most important in Chile's Armed Forces.

COMMUNIST LEADER ASSASSINATED IN ANTIOQUIA

PA202101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2021 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Medellin, Colombia -- Communist leader Alberto Marulanda Zapata, a leader of the Patriotic Union [UP], was shot to death today by unidentified people in La Miel, Antioquia Department.

Marulanda Zapata, a 39-year-old veterinarian, was director of the UP regional board in La Miel, 22 kms from Medellin. The UP was founded last year after the truce with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

The killing of this left-wing leader adds to the violent deaths of more than 200 leaders and militants of this group in the past year, including the killings 15 days ago of UP congressmen Leonardo Posada and Pedro Nel Jimenez. The leaders of this new political party -- which won more than 10 seats in congress in the March elections and sponsored the presidential candidacy of Jaime Pardo in May -- have denounced a "paramilitary plan of death squadrons to annihilate" the members of this group.

UP spokesmen have blamed an alleged private guard for the killing of Marulanda Zapata, however there is no official version of the incident yet, which is being investigated by a judge.

GOVERNMENT, FARC HOLD MEETING ON PEACE PROCESS

PA192020 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The first direct contact between the new government and representatives of the FARC took place yesterday. The purpose of the meeting was to propose to the FARC a gradual return to civilian life. Participating were Carlos Ossa Escobar, adviser on peace matters, and members of the FARC staff. Here is a report by Irma Londono Arango:

[Londono Arango] There will definitely be no verification commissions in the peace process from now on, and peace actions will be supported by the law through court rulings. Advisers Carlos Ossa Escobar notified the FARC staff about this decision during a meeting in La Uribe yesterday. The government was represented at the meeting by Carlos Ossa Escobar and his advisers, Gabriel Silva, Jesus Bejarano, and Rafael Pardo; the FARC was represented by Braulio Herrera, Alberto Rojas Puyo, Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, and Alfonso Cano.

The government announced that the state will take a leading role in this process, adding that the guerrillas must agree to turn over to the authorities those individuals who commit crimes, no longer trying and executing members of the organization.

Ossa said that those involved in the peace process must speedily accept the reestablishment of civil order. The importance of the old peace commission was also acknowledged and it was stated that the work that the commission carried out will be continued and expanded. The sides accused each other of violating the agreements. It was said that in another meeting, scheduled to be held in 15 days, the FARC will present its reply to the government's conditions.

The Patriotic Union also set conditions for beginning the dismantling of the FARC fronts.

[Begin recording] [Londono Arango] What would the conditions be?

[Patriotic Union Senator Alberto Rojas Puyo] Above all, the right to life. That is the most pressing and urgent thing. The rebels, especially those who are observing the cease-fire agreements, want to rejoin civilian life. That is the reason for the peace process. That is the reason why the agreements have been signed. However, they hope that the conditions that will guarantee their lives will exist. [end recording]

Positive Results

PA200444 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Passages within quotations recorded]

[Excerpts] Talks in La Uribe between the government and the secretariat of the FARC were tense and difficult. The guerrillas and the government presented their positions, making serious accusations against each other. This first dialogue was held in La Uribe's Casa Verde, where the truce verification commission was terminated. In other words, at this moment, there is no one to verify if the truce is being complied with or violated.

Our correspondent Alvaro Osorio was in La Uribe; here is his report:

[Osorio] "The government set forth its peace policy in a document delivered to FARC's high command. The government of President Virgilio Barco delivered a report on its policy for the next 4 years. Meanwhile, FARC agreed to study the document. FARC leaders have already made some comments, and have some objections, based not only on the document's contents, but on the way the peace commission has been appointed. They say that one person is not enough to do the work during the entire process and have asked that the members of the former peace commission be included in the process, and that the verification commission not be dismantled. [passage omitted]

Ossa brought a document on the new government's position regarding the peace process, which is to continue with the agreements. Although the document deals with general matters, for the first time, it mentions the demobilization of the guerrillas. [passage omitted]

The document also establishes that the verification tasks will be carried out by the regular authorities.

[Ossa] "We suggested to President Barco that he immediately appoint a verification commission. This might be done by the president or his counsellor. However, in President Barco's new strategy, this commission to verify agreements and implementation should be present."

After discussing the document, the peace adviser presented FARC with all its violations to the truce.

[Ossa] "This is a list that includes all the groups: FARC; M-19; the Popular Liberation Army, EPL; the Army of National Liberation, ELN. The report does not have many details, but they have been trying to sabotage the agreement reached at La Uribe for a long time, and say that we are not doing our part."

FARC also submitted its list of complaints. According to this guerrilla organization, more than 300 of its members have been killed by the Armed Forces since the truce was signed in May 1984.

This meeting ended at 1750, and only one of the three points of the agenda had been discussed. The reforms approved in the agreement reached in La Uribe, and the rehabilitation mechanisms should be discussed within the next 15 days. At this time FARC will deliver to the government a report on the peace document. The result of the meeting for both sides was positive.

[Ossa] "It was a meeting to get to know each other, which establishes the beginning and strengthening of the reconciliation process with those groups, such as FARC, that really want to participate in this process."

UP LEADER DENIES EFFORTS TO DIVIDE ARMED FORCES

PA212111 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota -- Jaime Pardo Leal, leader of the Patriotic Union [UP], has firmly denied a report published in today's EL TIEMPO saying that the new objective of communism is the division of the military forces. He also said that the Communist Party has not met to declare war on the Army, and that it respects the military institution because it is essential and fundamental to defend the national sovereignty.

Pardo Leal said that the report seems to have been written by the military intelligence services and that the Communist Party has not thought of dividing the Armed Forces. He also said that none of those mentioned in the report -- Gilberto Vieira [Communist Party leader], Jaime Pardo Leal, (Carlos Enrique Cardona), and Braulio Herrora [UP coordinator] -- have discussed such a topic. He added that it is unfortunate that such a respectable newspaper as EL TIEMPO publishes such reports that, due to their content, support the campaign of persecution against the UP.

Reporter Luis Felipe Gomez Maldonado gives further details on this:

[Gomez Maldonado] Today's EL TIEMPO published a report saying that in a meeting held during the first few days of September, the highest leaders of the extreme left discussed and approved several policies to be followed, including the one dealing with the Colombian Armed Forces. We have established contact with Dr Jaime Pardo Leal of the UP, who denies this report and states that he did not attend such a meeting. Isn't that so, Doctor?

[Pardo Leal] That is right. That type of meeting has not been held. From the content of the report one can easily infer that it was written by the military intelligence services. What the EL TIEMPO report states has not even occurred to us, namely because no Colombian seeks the division of the Armed Forces. Those who divide the Armed Forces are the ones who preach the theory of national security. They are the ones who have incorporated into our military institution -- which is essential and fundamental for the defense of the national sovereignty -- some concepts that make our armed institution consider topics that are repudiated by the democratic sectors of the world. They are the ones who want to divide the Armed Forces with the doctrine of national security. We are respectful of the Armed Forces as a state institution. We will never seek the destruction of their unity. On the contrary, we are combating those who want to use our country's Armed Forces as an instrument of force to silence the protest of the poor and oppressed of Colombia.

[Gomez Maldonado] Doctor, have you had any contact with Gilberto Vieira and (Carlos Enrique Cardona) regarding this report published today?

[Pardo Leal] No, I have not spoken with them. The truth is that none of the three of us have met to discuss any of those topics that the EL TIEMPO report has invented. It is truly unfortunate that such a respectable newspaper like EL TIEMPO has published a report from which, because of its content, one can easily infer that it is the result of information distorted to support the campaign of persecution against the UP. We hope that EL TIEMPO will be careful about its information and that its correspondents will be professional journalists and not professional liars.

[Gomez Maldonado] Turning to another topic, you have had several meetings with the national government regarding the request for protection for the UP members. What have you discussed in this regard?

[Pardo Leal] We have received protection from the Army, excuse me, let me clarify, from the police, from the state, and from the DAS [Administrative Department of Security]. Some welcome security procedures were adopted after we requested them. This is one more argument to refute what the report says about our opposition to state protection, first of all because we requested it and secondly, because we have received it.

'DEATH SQUADS' KILL 1,200 'SO FAR' IN 1986

PA211510 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Report by Raul Benoit in Cali]

[Excerpts] So far this year, approximately 1,200 people have been murdered by the death squads. In Colombia, there are 40 of these organizations, 7 of which operate in this city. Most of the victims are people with criminal records, bazuco users, thieves, and beggars. However, those killed have also included union leaders and journalists.

The figures are terrifying for a city the population of which is not more than 1.8 million. The vile assassination of journalist Raul Echavarria Barrientos reflects the situation in Cali. Like him, 18 journalists, 9 of them from Valle del Cauca Department, have been killed in Colombia. [passage omitted]

Eighty-two victims in this dirty war unleashed in the department have come from Valle del Cauca University. Youths have been found dead with signs of having been tortured. Others have been killed in confusing circumstances. Last week, a symbolic cemetery was inaugurated. The student sector will protest in Bogota during a meeting for life to be held from 6 to 9 October.

GOVERNMENT REGRETS ATTACK ON CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY201536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister General Sergio Covarrubias today said in Santiago that the Peruvian Government has expressed its regret regarding the armed attack launched by leftist Peruvian guerrillas on the Chilean Consulate and Embassy in Lima. We have received an official communique stating that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry regrets the two attacks, Covarruvias said.

The attacks, in which no one was injured, were claimed by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Deputy Foreign Minister Covarruvias said the gunfire and bombs caused some damage to the Chilean offices, and added that the Security guards of one of those offices returned fire, but failed to hit any of the attackers. We have never had a problem like this in Lima, the deputy minister recalled.

MRTA Claims Attacks

PY210339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP) -- The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] today claimed in two communiques the terrorist attacks against the Chilean diplomatic mission and the Society of Industries, on 18 and 19 September.

One of the MRTA communiques states that a command of the leftist organization last night attacked the National Society of Industries with machineguns and explosives. It calls that organization a shelter of a business sector that exploits the workers and states that the operation was conducted in solidarity with the struggle of the 40,000 textile workers who have been on strike for better wages.

The MRTA states that on 18 September, a national holiday in Chile, two commands simultaneously attacked the Chilean Embassy and the residence of the Chilean ambassador to repudiate Pinochet's ferocious dictatorship, to express solidarity with the heroic Chilean people, and to honor journalist Jose Carrasco Tapia Pepone, who was murdered by the Chilean dictatorship.

All these attacks damaged buildings but caused no casualties.

Textile Workers Rally

PY191405 Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The police have reported that urban guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) threw a dynamite bomb at a textile plant while the textile workers, who are on an indefinite strike, were holding a meeting in the downtown San Martin Plaza.

The explosive device caused considerable damage to the textile plant which is located in the San Luis district of Lima. There were no casualties. It has been unofficially learned that other textile plants have suffered similar terrorist attacks.

Meanwhile, 45,000 textile workers, who have been on an indefinite strike for 18 days demanding a solution to the annual petition of demands, marched peacefully through the downtown streets of Lima.

After the march concluded, approximately 6,000 workers held a meeting in San Martin Plaza, some 800 meters from Government House, where their leaders demanded that the government seek a solution to their demands, and they confirmed they are not participating in terrorist actions.

This morning militants of the subversive MRTA group carried out dynamite attacks against the Chilean Embassy and the residence of the Chilean ambassador in Lima. The attacks caused damage, but no casualties.

UNITED LEFT DEPUTY MACHICAO KIDNAPPED, BEATEN

PY210328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (EFE) -- Four individuals last night in Arequipa kidnapped Deputy Elard Barrionuevo Machicao of the United Left. He is now in a hospital recovering from the injuries inflicted on him by the kidnappers.

Ariel Barrionuevo, the deputy's son, reported the circumstances of his father's kidnapping from Arequipa, 1,000 kilometers south of Lima, the department for which Elard Barrionuevo Machicao is deputy.

The deputy, who is a physician, was on his way to visit a patient at his residence when four individuals grabbed him as he was getting out of his car. The individuals pushed him back into the car, beat him, and stabbed him several times with what seemed to have been an icepick. Three hours later, the deputy's car was found. Machicao was found tied up inside the trunk.

Ariel Barrionuevo indicated that the motive for the assault on his father may not have been robbery saying that the assailants only took a few small things from the car, perhaps to make it look like a robbery.

U.S. CRITICISM OF MINISTER TERMED 'WORRISOME'

FL192051 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1839 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- U.S. economic aid for the Mexican campaign against drug trafficking amounted to more than $7.5 million in 1985, Mexico's Attorney General's Office has announced. The head of the office, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, indicated that the government accepts that economic support with dignity, and added that approximately 25,000 soldiers of the Mexican Army and 1,500 agents of the Federal Judicial Police, a branch of the Attorney General's Office, are participating in the drive against drug trafficking.

Likewise, he added that despite the difficult economic situation affecting the country, the resources assigned to this effort have not been cut back; on the contrary, the activities against drug traffic have increased.

With respect to the bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States, he reiterated that the slanderous charges against Mexican National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui in the sense that he is involved with drug traffickers are worrisome.

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese's intervention will be requested to clarify an article published by the daily SAN DIEGO UNION, whose content is directed at harming the relations between the two countries.

Protest To Be Made

FL192050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1944 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez has described as reckless the accusations made by the United States against Secretary of National Defense Juan Arevalo Gardoqui linking him with drug smuggling activities. During a brief interview at the end of an assessment meeting of the National Reconstruction Commission, Garcia Ramirez said the accusations made against the chief of defense and Army are inadmissible and untrue.

He indicated that the Mexican Government will submit a strong protest to the U.S. authorities so that the rumors circulating in that country's press are clarified.

Meese Receives Protest

FL201134 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Yesterday, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese met with Mexican Ambassador to the United States Jorge Espinoza de Los Reyes who presented Meese with a letter from Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez.

The text of the message expresses Mexico's profound concern and surprise over an article that appeared in a San Diego, California, newspaper making unjust and offensive comments about Mexican National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui.

During the meeting, Meese said he regretted the incident and said the statements made in the newspaper did not originate from U.S. Department of Justice organizations, like the FBI or the DEA, and the statements do not reflect the department's opinions. Meese was accompanied to the meeting by Deputy Attorney General [as received] Steven Prott and other Justice Department officials. The Mexican ambassador was accompanied by Enrique Arenal, director of narcotics control of the Mexican Attorney General's Office and bearer of Garcia Ramirez's message.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WITNESSES DRUG DESTRUCTION

PA211312 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimenez]

[Text] Today the Mexican Army destroyed 20 tons of marijuana seized on 10 September in Guanajuato State. Mexican National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui witnessed the burning of the drug. The secretary went to the installations of the 16th military zone, in Iraguato, Guanajuato State. Afterwards, Gen Juan Arevalo Gardoqui and Federal Public Ministry Representative (Angel Hernandez Diaz) signed a document attesting this action.

The national defense secretary was interviewed and said that he has acted with loyalty.

[Begin Arevalo recording] I am a military man, and my actions as national defense secretary are beyond doubt. Most of all, I have been guided by a maximum engraved in the remotest military installation in the world, stating that the straight paths of loyalty in the Army are always straight [as heard]; loyalty to the institutions, loyalty to convictions, loyalty to the president of the Republic, loyalty to one's self, loyalty to one's friends, and, most important, great loyalty to the Mexican people. I have always worked in that spirit, with great loyalty to my people, because I am part of this people. This Army stems from the people and serves the people. I feel very satisfied to have always held this view. [end recording]

From 1983, to date the Mexican Army has destroyed 271,131 poppy fields covering 26,225 hectares. Regarding marijuana, 159,509 fields have been destroyed covering an area of 24,791 hectares. Almost 10 tons of cocaine have been incinerated this year alone, in coordination with the Attorney General's Office. Moreover, in Washington, Jorge Espinosa de Los Reyes, Mexican ambassador to the United States, and Enrique Arenal, director of narcotics control section of the Attorney General's office, met with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese. They discussed matters regarding the publication of reports in a San Diego newspaper unfairly assailing the Mexican national defense secretary. U.S. Attorney General Meese said he regretted that incident, that it was far from the truth, and it does not reflect the views of U.S. justice agencies.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA DESTROYED -- Belisario Dominguez, Chihuahua, 11 September -- Army personnel and Federal Police agents have destdroyed more than 50 tons of marijuana that had been planted on 16 hectares of land 80 km from Chihuahua City. Two people who have not been identified were arrested. Apparently the marijuana plantation belonged to drug-trafficker Rafael Caro Quintero. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p A-1 PA]

DELVALLE DENIES RUMORS OF POSSIBLE RESIGNATION

PA191527 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 86 p 1

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Excerpt] In an exclusive statement for LA PRENSA, when asked to comment on the persistent rumors about his possible resignation due to health problems, President Eric Arturo Delvalle replied: "I will leave in 1989."

President Delvalle was interviewed following the inauguration of the International Fair on Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, and Nutrition -- FIAGA -- being held at the ATLAPA Convention Center 18-24 September.

Asked if he was not afraid that he might suffer the same fate as former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who left the presidency after delivering a speech at the UN General Assembly [in 1985], Delvalle said that "there is no reason for that kind of thing to happen," because "when a ruler is responsible and tells the people the truth, he has nothing to fear."

President Delvalle will travel to New York this month to deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly, as Ardito Barletta did 1 year ago. [passage omitted]

NORIEGA 'AGAIN' LINKED TO SPADAFORA MURDER

PA201846 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 86 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] International news agencies again link General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces, with the vile assassination of internationalist fighter Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco. This time, we hear of statements made by Norman Bailey, former U.S. National Security Council official.

According to the information, Noriega had attended a meeting of top drug traffickers in Cuzco, Peru, back in 1985, where he was asked to kill Spadafora, a strong critic of the Panamanian general for his alleged link to the drug trafficking business. Days later, Spadafora's beheaded body was found. The serious charge and recent remarks made by Spadafora's widow, regarding the publication of the murdered doctor's diary in a government journal, confirm the fact that he was arrested by members of the Defense Forces. The amazing speed with which the judicial body filed away the accusation against Noriega brings about indignation. Without a doubt these new statements bring back the suspicions never quieted that top military officials had participated in this hideous crime. These pieces of evidence that would call for the reopening of the investigations in any authentic lawful state have only silenced the submissive and inoperative officials who instead of upholding the law in our country are fearful of the changes in the mood of the tenants of the barracks.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER ESQUIVEL ENDS 3-DAY VISIT TO U.S.

FL190313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2332 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept 18, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel spent three days here this week, lobbying United States officials against impending foreign aid cuts and spelling out their implications for his country. Esquivel met President Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Director of the Agency for International Development Peter McPherson, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and other State Department officials. We want them to know that we believe in the absolute importance of maintaining the levels of lending to Belize, because in the last year and a half..., we have managed to reverse our balance of payments into a surplus position, he said. Add to this the fact that we have met all of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) targets that were set, and we feel that we now have in place the kind of economic prerequisites for us to move forward, but that whole thing would really be severly threatened if there were cutbacks in the level of support. Esquivel said he got a sympathetic hearing, and hoped to hear something definite from Washington by month-end.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DEPARTS ON U.S. TRIP TO ATTEND UN SESSION

PA211624 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1412 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Statement by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias at the Juan Santamaria International Airport prior to leaving on a trip to the United States -- live]

[Text] Thank you, journalists, for coming to bid me farewell. As you know, today we begin a trip to New York for the essential purpose of attending the opening of a new period of UN sessions. We think it is advisable that the president of the Republic use the most important forum in the world to make known Costa Rica's position on various problems that threaten world peace. Above all, we want to make our position known on the Central American conflicts. I think it is the proper forum to make known the Costa Rica situation, our past and our future, the virtues of Costa Rican democracy, and our identification with the struggle for democracy, freedom, justice, and peace for all the world's nations.

I am very pleased to leave the presidency of the Republic in the hands of [Vice President] Jorge Manuel Dengo this week.

I remind you that for the last 6 years, the Costa Rican president has not appeared at the United Nations. If I remember correctly, the last time was in 1980. Since then, things have changed, unfortunately for the worse in the region because the war is like a sword of Damocles permanently hanging over all these nations, and I think the entire world wants to hear Costa Rica's position on this difficult problem. That is the essential reason for my trip. In addition, I will inaugurate a CINDE [Costa Rican Coalition for Development Initiatives] office in Chicago, and I will have the opportunity to speak with the financial world. Government officials will also be beginning talks with our creditors, the international private banks. In this way, we will be beginning the first round of talks on the renegotiation of our foreign debt. I will also have the opportunity to speak with a number of world leaders who will be there, as you well know.

PRESIDENT CONTRASTS NATION, REGIONAL SITUATION

PA210447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has asserted that it will not be easey to attain a social pact in Costa Rica in the next few months. He said that, nevertheless, it is not impossible and requires the participation of all the country's factions, meaning the government, workers, private sector, political parties, and the church. Upon closing a meeting with the private sector at the Ambassador Hotel this evening, held to discuss the social pact, he said:

[Begin recording] The state has advocated development, but it has also been characterized by the search for welfare. This is undesirable, and it is criticized nowadays. I believe that the balance is favorable and [words indistinct]. This is what sets us apart from the rest of Central America. Therefore, even if we criticize the excessive paternalism [changes thought] by the way, we all encourage it: union members, businessmen, and politicians. Even though we criticize this excessive paternalism, I have no doubt that the tranquillity and peace we enjoy today is a result of Dr Calderon Guardia's foresight in the forties, which led to the creation of our social guarantees, university, and labor code, as well as what has been done these last 40 years in the social sector. Perhaps certain organizations [words indistinct] are not the best, but they are responsible for the social peace that we enjoy today.

When we turn our eyes toward the rest of Central America -- even though I have only been in the presidency 4 months, I have a lot of experience in dialoge with my fellow Central American presidents, at least the elected presidents. We see with great sadness and sorrow the frustration of these leaders, who have perceived that the outlook for their future is bleak. They cannot offer their own people a better life in the next 4 years like we still can, and I say still can because there is a sword of Damocles hanging over our heads: the threat of a war and the loss of peace. However, we can still offer our people a better life in the next 4 years; improve their situation and raise their cultural levels; and allow them to hope for things that seem impossible nowadays. Nevertheless, Presidents Azcona, Duarte, and Cerezo cannot offer this to their own people.

The future for all these countries is greater deterioration in the economic, political, and social sector within the next years; more poverty, misery, and hunger. The only nation that can perceive a better future is Costa Rica -- providing we act with responsibility, without demagoguery, and with great patriotism. [end recording]

ARIAS REPORTEDLY REGRETS DEMONSTRATION RESULTS

PA200257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] According to President Oscar Arias, the deomonstration that led to violence on Wednesday was aimed at goals far removed from the Atlantic area peasants' goals. He said this regarding the peasants' demand for better living conditions. Arias, however, declined to give a full assessment of the situation because he does not have sufficient information. The president said that he has asked Security Minister Hernan Garron to be extremely careful and try to convince the farmers not to occupy Central Avenue in San Jose. Nevertheless, the president did not specify whether or not he supported the police's actions against the peasants. Public displeasure has been expressed over this action.

According to the president, some people were trying to provoke a conflict on Wednesday. He said he regretted the events and that these cannot be justified because the government has always been willing to hold a dialogue with the peasants.

He underlined that such negotiations must be carried out with competent government agencies rather than on Central Avenue because the proper official to talk to would not be found there.

President Arias was said today to have regretted Wednesday's events with the peasants because the government is always open to dialogue, for which there is no substitute -- certainly not violence. He stressed that Costa Ricans disagree with violence and that for this reason, the incident must be regarded soberly because the result is a painful experience that is difficult to erase. Arias commented: Who would not identify with peasants' demands in a country where small farmers constitute its fundamental support?

CURRENCY DEVALUED FOR 12TH TIME THIS YEAR

PA191539 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Central Bank's board of directors has decreed the 12th devaluation of the colon for 1986. As of yesterday, the exchange rate for the dollar is at 56.90 colones for purchases and 57.65 colones for sales. This new minidevaluation of the colon is for 25 centimos. The Central Bank is maintaining its policy of carrying out small, periodical devaluations. [passage omitted]

The bank's executive president had said that there will be longer intervals between future devaluations thanks to the help of the U.S. AID. However, the colon has already been devalued twice this month.

VICE PRESIDENT REPORTS 'DESTABILIZATION PLOT'

PA191552 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] First Vice President and Engineer Jose Manuel Dengo has stated that a destabilization plot against the country exists. However, he provided no details on the plot. Dengo would only say that Costa Ricans have been trained in the Mora Canas Brigade in Nicaragua, and that some of them have returned to the country; although little is known, security authorities are carrying out an investigation. Dengo said that in the face of this situation, the country is preparing itself, and thus, the Civil Guard and Rural Police must stay in control. In conclusion, he said that he will provide more details on the plot on another occasion. [passage omitted]

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL SESORI ACTIVITIES

Duarte Delivers Speech

PA191919 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1644 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Duarte in Sesori -- live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Salvadoran brothers: We came to Sesori to fulfill our historical commitment to achieve peace. Sesori, like Ayagualo and La Palma, is henceforth a synonym for hope, although the rebels disregarded an invitation to be here. Our presence reaffirms our firm determination to make our best efforts to fulfill the dearest wish of our people: peace.

We are convinced that we will be victorious in this lengthy struggle to achieve peace; that we will bequeath a democratic, free, and peaceful country to future generations. The world, and especially our people, are aware of our efforts, of the risks we have run, and the actions we have carried out in order to resolve the conflict that is destroying our country and has brought about so much bloodshed, tears, and suffering.

With that objective in mind, with the objective of achieving peace, we appeared before the United Nations. With the representatives of the international community as our witnesses, we presented our October initiative in 1984 that led to the meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo.

In the two rounds of talks, we discussed the urgent need to achieve peace. On our part, we have strictly complied with the demand of our people to maintain our goodwill and respect the mandates of our Constitution. With that in mind, we invited the rebels to join our process; we offered them the opportunity to lead a calm and dignified life, participate in national life in an orderly manner, and eventually -- through elections that is, through the decision of the people, which is a right to which every citizen is entitled to -- to achieve legitimate power, that is, the government of the Republic -- of course, under the assumption that they would abandon violence, illegal actions, subversion, and terrorism.

Those proposals for incorporation and participation, as is logical, involved a respect for the popular will of our people, compliance with our constitutional and legal order, and acknowledgment of the country's institutionality -- in other words, the acknowledgment of the legitimacy of a government that emerged from the will of the sovereign people and the acknowledgment of public institutions that have a full and absolute legal and political base. The rebels rejected our proposal. They preferred to continue on the path of terrorism and violence. This path stands for the continous and progressive suffering of a great majority of our people. Eastern area residents are aware of this more than anyone.

Despite this, with the conviction that the highest historical priority is to achieve peace, and in keeping with our commitment and the social pact of hope that we offered to our people, which we will not give up, on 1 June this year we again invited the rebels to meet at the negotiating table to openly, frankly, and serenely -- as brothers that we are, because we were born on the same land and share the same background and traditions -- exchange views and understand each other; to show that we can coexist if we adjust our behavior to our fundamental law; that is, the unconditional respect of the rights of others and democracy.

Let it be clear that we are making all efforts to achieve peace. Let it also be clear that we are offering a dignified and noble peace in which justice, pluralism, and the best opportunities for personal fulfillment are respected and the only victor will be the noble Salvadoran people. We are not proposing the unconditional surrender of any of the sides to resolve the conflict. What we have proposed is the incorporation into the democratic process and, through this, the victory and triumph of wisdom, reason, and good sense. We definitely seek that there be a single winner: the Salvadoran people.

As peace-loving men, we insist upon seeking a rational solution to the conflict to spare the Salvadoran people more suffering. The rebels are insisting on a violent, military solution in order to tip the balance of the conflict in their direction, rise to power, and establish a totalitarian regime that will naturally exclude all other ideologies. Their strategy of prolonged and -- misnamed -- popular warfare is being waged on various fronts. It [words indistinct] the suffering of the Salvadoran people. The rebels are not constrained by ethical considerations.

They isolate villages by destroying bridges an communications lines; they leave towns without power; upset farming; destroy crops; burn property; lay mines that kill peasants, women, and children, and murder and abduct people. Unfortunately, those are the usual methods used by these gentlemen, who refuse to understand that things have changed.

El Salvador today is totally different from the El Salvador of 1979, despite the immense obstacles we confront and the extremist conspiracy, which has not reservations about how it attains its ends. The international community and the Salvadoran people are aware of this. They have participated in various elections in this decade. They are the best witnesses that their will is being faithfully interpreted and respected. The extremists' plans may have found justification in the seventies. However, at this time they cannot be justified. That is why, despite the economic crisis the terrorists continue to make worse, and despite all the serious problems we are facing, the Salvadoran people have chosen pluralist democracy and categorically rejected the totalitarian platform of the FMLN terrorists. The Salvadoran people, government, and Armed Forces, in the exercise of our legitimate right to self-defense, will [word indistinct] all necessary actions to build a new society and to defeat those who want to arrest the course of history through violent means.

Over the past several months, we have worked to hold the third dialogue meeting. We accepted this beloved, long-suffering city of Sesori as the site for this meeting. We made commitments -- and there are precedents proving that we stand by our word -- offering security guarantees to the rebel leaders so that they could come here. However, in a sinister and opportunistic way they placed unnaceptable demands on the Salvadoran Government, Armed Forces, and people. I must stress that we continue to be open. We have set into motion the phase of an authentic democratic opening in El Salvador. We will not allow this process to be blocked. As the dynamic and open process that it is, it will continue to offer them the opportunity to talk with us, with the ongoing prerequisite that they set aside their irrational behavior and absurd and unyielding position. In order to discuss peace, they must adopt the language of peace and of respect for legal order. The social forces, thanks to the progress of our process of democratic opening, and without fear of repression, which is a thing of the past, today mobilize freely and enjoy adequate means to express their desires and to work for important causes.

All of this takes place without the need to use violence. The great majority of the people can attest to this. This is a clear sign that democracy exists in our country. You can and should be sure that in our search for peace we will continue to undertake the necessary efforts. In our view, there is room for all of us. In our way of thinking, we can all coexist in El Salvador as long as we respect the country's legal order. That is why if you decide to lay down your weapons, if you understand that violence no longer has any reason at all to exist, you will find us waiting to receive you with open arms like brothers, and to provide you with all the opportunities to which all sons of our fatherland have a right.

If you express your desire to abandon violence, on behalf of the Salvadoran people and as their legitimate ruler and as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, I reiterate our willingness to hold a sincere dialogue, and our firm desire to sit down to talk and to provide concrete possibilities for you, rebels who are listening to me, to join our country's democratic process. We do not view the dialogue as an auxiliary instrument, as a tactical instrument, or as a complementary action. The rebels admit that for them, dialogue and other means of social interlocution such as political debate, the labor struggle, etc, are only instruments and that the essential form of struggle is the armed revolutionary struggle for the establishment of Marxist totalitarianism. I am not the one saying this. This is what Villalobos says.

We know this. We are clearly aware that they want to utilize the dialogue and we are not deceived by the manipulation and maneuvers they carry out. Despite this, we have faith that they still have sufficient wisdom to understand that things have changed, that it is time to stop the fratricidal struggle, time to work together to improve the living conditions of all Salvadorans.

Therefore, I invite all our brothers, the great majority of whom live in peace and within our process, and the minority of whom still persist in carrying out violence, to join the democratic system so that together we can build the new, just, solidaristic, participatory, and safe society that we all want and that we have an obligation to bequeath to future generations. Let us banish hatred, let us set aside prejudices, let us understand once and for all that this fatherland has room for all its sons. As someone said, let us not forget that peace is a delicate plant that must be constantly watched and fertilized so that it can survive. Let us achieve that peace. Let us learn how valuable it is to maintain it firm and strong, as all Salvadorans deserve. For our part, we will continue to work unceasingly, and in this struggle I am sure we will count with the inspiration of the Almighty. Let us pray so that peace will prevail in our fatherland as soon as possible and so that feelings of hatred, rancor, revenge, violence, wickedness, and intolerance will be banished from the hearts and minds of all Salvadorans.

Let us not seek a dialogue for war. Let us seek a dialogue for peace. [applause]

Holds Press Conference

PA192040 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[News conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in Sesori -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] mentioned political space. Considering that the dialogue did not take place and the guerrillas have requested 10 days to resume the preparatory talks that were suspended in Panama, what are the possibilities for resuming those talks and holding the third round of talks?

[Duarte] [Words indistinct] I think that you know more than I, because I have received a copy of a DPA dispatch datelined in Mexico City, which states that they have sent a proposal. I will read it to you: The Salvadoran armed rebels have proposed to Jose Napoleon Duarte's government the holding of a new preparatory meeting for the dialogue on 29 September in Mexico City or Panama City, according to a communique issued by the fronts on the Mexican capital. Why are they asking for more preparations when everything is already prepared? We are here waiting for them, so if they [words indistinct] why are they not here? Now they are asking for 10 more days. What for? To go to another preparatory meeting. It is clear they are trying to keep the level of tension high, to continue with the process of dialogue without going to the heart of the problem. That is why I have asked them in my speech today to define their position. If they want the path of war, if they want to continue on the path of violence, if they want to seize power through violence, they should say so; they should say so frankly, so that the people will know. We do not want that path; if 10 years ago there were reasons justifying the frustration and radicalization that led some of them to go to the mountains to fight, there is no reason for it today.

There are political opportunities for all. To those who say: I want to live in a democracy; I accept the rules of the democratic game; I accept the Constitution; I agree to give up the path of rebellion, of trying to seize power through weapons; to those who manage to [changes thought] to those who express that desire, we say they can return to the country, and we are going to give them all possible opportunities.

This does not mean I will give up the efforts for peace and dialogue. I will continue my efforts. However, I will continue with my efforts so they can define their position. I do not want any more pre-preparatory, preparatory, or counterpreparatory meetings. They are useless. If they tell me that they want the dialogue, and that they are coming to Sesori tomorrow, I will come tomorrow. However, I will not accept a request for another meeting in Perquin, or Tenansingo, or San Salvador, or Santa Ana. We had agreed the meeting would be in Sesorin on 19 September, and here I am. Now, I will continue seeking peace. Obviously, when I know -- but not through the media -- when I know their real intentions -- and for that I will have to talk to Msgr Rivera y Damas -- after I hae talked with Msgr Rivera y Damas and I know what they want, I will continue seeking the path of dialogue. However, first I must know what they want, because from the information you have I have, based on this dispatch, we cannot reach any conclusions. So, first I must talk with Msgr Rivera y Damas in order to find out what they want, to see how we can make these people understand the Salvadoran people's will.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think the Salvadoran people know what they were asking for. The people of Sesori also know what that means. They wanted an area from the paved road to the Lempa River, and from the road leading to San Francisco Gotera and to the Honduran border to remain without any protection. What would this mean, people of Sesori? It means that they would invade these areas, that they would plant mines everywhere, that there were going to do away with the peasants and their crops. We cannot permit that. So, the proposal they made in Mexico was definite. We reached an agreement, and the bishop made a public announcement: The agreement was to meet in Sesori on 19 September. The details remained pending. Of course, if they are in the mountains, they must be given protection and guarantees that they will be able to arrive safely in Sesori. We must ask the ambassadors to help us in bringing them to the country, so that they can be met at the airport, and so that they can be transferred to Sesori with help from the Red Cross and the ambassadors. Supposedly, those were the pending details, and not conditions of a strategic or military nature, which were really an attempt to occupy the area.

However, still more serious -- and I think that if the reporters are not aware of this, they should know it -- is the fact that the nonaligned meeting Ungo asked the Nonaligned Movement to approve the creation of a government here in this area, and that is why they wanted to occupy the area, to install a rebel government in this sector. That is recorded in the minutes of the nonaligned meeting in African, and it clearly shows the real reason why they wanted this area and why they chose this area. So, we had reached a decision in Mexico City; we had agreed to meet in Sesorin on 19 September. The bishop made the announcement publicly in his homily and in news conferences. Now, what remained to be discussed was how we would all arrive here, if they were going to arrive by helicopter, by land, under what embassy's protection, where they were gong to sleep, where they would eat, and in sum, all those technical details that we were gladly going to arrange.

[Reporter] Mr President, is the government ready to openly answer with war if the guerrillas do not agree to the dialogue?

[Duarte] I think that the state and the government have the responsibility of providing security to the entire country, and it is the duty of the Armed Forces to defend the nation's integrity wherever there is sedition, subversion, and crime and wherever there are murderers or terrorists.

In my capacity as Armed Forces general commander, I can state that I have this responsibility and that I must fulfill it. [applause]

However, although it is true that I have this responsibility and must fulfill it, I also have another one: to eagerly seek peace. Therefore, I have raised the issue of dialogue to comply with the Constitution and fulfill my duty as president of the Republic. [applause]

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] if the guerrilla fronts propose another town to hold a third meeting without any prior meetings, would you be willing to accept it?

[Duarte] You are asking me to speculate. I never speculate. (?I base) things on reasoning and reality. This is speculation that would entail a message to the guerrillas and I will not give it. (?Not for them). [applause]

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] Indeed. The UN delegate, Mr (Torre Dago), will be arriving in the next few days -- I understand between 23-24 September -- for his yearly inspection, and the government will receive him as it has always done and provide him will full information. The human rights commissioner is here on this side. The foreign minister is here; the education minister is here; the defense minister is here; and here are all the Cabinet ministers, who will meet with him and provide him with all information he deems necessary to report to the United Nations. We did the same with the OAS human rights commissioner when he came here. We gave him all the information he asked for.

[Reporter] (?A question in English from an American).

[Duarte] Salvadorans will forgive me because I will have to answer a question in English.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] Well, I will first translate so you will know the question, and I will then translate the answer. The question is that my critics say that I have made this effort to hold the third dialogue simply to try to bypass the discussion on the country's economic problems and that, thus, I have used the dialogue as an instrument in this regard. That is the question.

My response is that I am addressing all the country's problems. I am tackling the economic problem head-on without fear and adopting the necessary decisions. The people know that I am trying to conclude a pact, and I will continue this effort. However, at the same time I am also making social, political, economic, ideological, international, and military efforts. This is my duty, and this is what I am doing.

Therefore, they cannot tell me that when I seek peace or call for dialogue that I am using it as an instrument for other purposes. I will continue using the dialogue. I will continue the effort to achieve peace because this is my duty and my commitment to the people.

[Duarte -- in English] I will now answer to you in English. My answer is this: I have the duty to comply and this duty is [word indistinct] to seek peace. I am using the dialogue as an instrument -- (?a sincere) instrument of peace. I started 2 years ago, and (?our people) [words indistinct] the objective, which is the people's objective. That is why they elected me -- to seek peace.

At the same time, I am confronting all the other problems -- the economic problem, the social problem, the military problem, the international problem, ideological problem, and the political problem. We are preparing for next year's elections. We are confronting the problem of the budget, and we are going to take measures to solve the problem. We are implementing the (?commissions) [words indistinct] the country will make an exporting effort for the country [word indistinct] taking steps in that direction. We have helped [word indistinct] enterprise, to help private enterprise to produce more.

We are now confronting the problem of the drought. The drought has [words indistinct] 45,000 campesinos [last word in Spanish] [words indistinct] and we are now confronting it [word indistinct] the country's orgnaizations. We are doing all these things together. This is the difference with the government. The government does not (?hide) anything. It is confronting everything.

One of the things we have to confront is the (?issue) of peace and dialogue to [word indistinct] peace. [applause] [end Duarte in English]

Any other questions? I will be glad... [leaves phrase unfinished]

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[Duarte] You are actually going into details. However, what I can tell you is this: If, tomorrow, through the archbishop, they send... [leaves thought unfinished] ...or, if they wish -- I do not know if I have any radio sets here. Do we have a radio set with which I can directly communicate with Villalobos, who must be in the mountains? Gentlemen military men, do you have any frequency? Can you give me the frequency?

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte] Can you give me the Radio Venceremos frequency? I am going to play detective now. All right. [indistinct asides by unidentified speakers] [applause]

What happened with the frequency? [4-second pause].

(?This if for) Villalobos. Tell him to call me directly, personally, on frequency 7315 through (PRG-77) radio and on frequency 7260, 40-meter band. Tell him to call me personally and tell me where he is, and I will go and fetch him personally for us to sit and talk. [shouts, applause].

I do not think I can do any more than this. Yes.

[Reporter] What can you say (?in response) to a national news organ that said you would be the Lone Ranger today?

[Duarte] [laughs] Imagine! I do not know if the radio station that said I was going to be the Lone Ranger today... [leaves thought unfinished]. I think if the television stations broadcast a shot looking toward that street -- just look at that street -- see how full of people it is. So, if the people accompany the Lone Ranger, if the people are the Indians accompanying the Lone Ranger, welcome to the Indians who are here with us! [applause]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte] You have asked me one already. Somebody else. Who else? Well, thank you very much. Have a good day. I wish all of you much happiness. Sesori, I will be here with you during the inauguration of the bridge. Thank you, Sesori, for having received us. May God bless and be with you, Sesori. The Armed Forces are here with you to protect you. Thank you, Salvadoran people and gentlemen members of the delegations of all countries who have been kind enough to accept my invitation. Thank you very much for your courtesy.

Rivera y Damas Comments

PA212012 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Homily by San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas at the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Delegations from several dioceses of western and southern United States, dear diocesans: This past week has been the framework of important events: the celebration of Central American independence, the return of the Salvadoran Government delegation from Panama, comments from both delegations regarding the failure of the second preparatory meeting prior to the third round of talks scheduled to be held in Sesori, the end of a series of conferences on the country's reality called Dialogue and Peace in El Salvador sponsored by the Jose Simeon Canas University, the new proposals of the FMLN to renew the private talks in Panama or Mexico on 29 September, the visit of the presidents of the three branches of government and of the defense minister to Sesori, and the desire for a peaceful resolution of the conflict -- in spite of the failure of the meeting -- in the hearts of 80 percent of the Salvadoran people. [passage omitted]

In our country's war economy, 40 percent of the nation's budget is spent on war expenses. The effort made by the guerrillas to prolong the war against the system brings about fatal consequences for the people, especially for those who are homeless and jobless. [passage omitted]

It is evident that national attention has concentrated this week on the failure of the third round of talks scheduled for last Friday in Sesori, San Miguel Department. In view of the failure of the talks, some people have made various kinds of comments, almost all of them pessimistic. Still others try to penetrate the secrecy of the talks in Panama during the 3-day meeting between government and FMLN delegates. It is natural that many people may be interested in learning of the church's opinion in this regard. [passage indistinct] I have expressed my views in the section called Archbishop's Letters regularly published in the ORIENTATION weekly. The title I chose for this Sunday's letter is an indication of my attitude on this complex problem: Hope is a virtue during hard times.

It is true that the Panama meeting was a difficult one, especially in its final stages, when both sides discussed matters of security in which the FMLN included the issues of a truce and demilitarization. On this last subject two different points of view met face to face. The FMLN wanted the demilitarization of Sesori and its surroundings in an area they called a preventing zone, practically the northern part of San Miguel Department. The government said that this proposal was unacceptable from every point of view. That is how the meeting on Saturday, 13 September, abruptly ended. The next day, after I met separately with each delegation, I called for a joint session, which started off very tensely. I made the following proposal: to try to unblock the security issue, to make progress in other areas that were still pending, such as the issue regarding the observers and communications, or to agree on closing the meeting, which I considered a pity.

I reminded them that if we failed, the Salvadoran people would be disappointed. These were the final proposals.

The government delegation asked the FMLN to deliberate on the proposal that the Armed Forces would be totally responsible for the security measures druing the third round of talks. The government delegation also said that if such a proposal were not accepted before 19 September, everything previously agreed upon would be invalidated. The FMLN representatives proposed to not end the talks and to hold a new preparatory meeting within a 10-day period to discuss pending points. I felt it was necessary to tell both delegations that if there were no talks in Sesori on Friday, 19 September, I would not go to that town. Both sides accepted it.

Meanwhile, the fratricidal war continues with its fatal consequences. According to a recent report, 28 people have been killed in clashes. I ask you to pray for them.

However, Panama is behind us now and Sesori is fresh in our minds. According to experts, the word Sesori means a place where [words indistinct]. Sesori is a hope for peace that should not be frustrated. The question is now: Is there hope for peace through a civilized dialogue? The church could ask a more specific question: What can and should Christians do to achieve peace? Last Friday, someone from Vatican Radio asked me about my thoughts on the talks. I said that I continued to believe in this road and that I would continue to work in favor of this intiative. I would also like to reiterate a statement I have made several times: the absolute need for prayer so the obstacles before us may gradually be removed.

I also believe that Christians have political rights, but as a church we cannot support the government or FDR-FMLN projects. Our specific role is above these particular options. I know the situation is delicate, and I open up the church's door for a dialogue. But our most specific duty is to convert and to call for a reconciliation. We cannot disappoint the people in the fulfillment of this divine mission.

Venceremos on Talks

PA201319 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0120 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Contrary to the people's expectations and to the hope of finding a road to peace in the Sesori dialogue, today, 19 September, Sesori was the scene of a sad and disappointing propaganda show staged by Napoleon Duarte. Talking to himself, Duarte delivered his worn-out speech, deprived of any serious ideas, to the very few Salvadorans who somehow went to Sesori today displaying sad and tired expressions for having made vain efforts. Duarte arrived ridiculously alone accompanied by his equally demagogic ministers amidst an open, supermilitary organization, which supermilitarized the town, imposing a repressive, warlike atmosphere totally opposed to the hopes for a peace meeting.

On 19 September, in supermilitarized Sesori, the logical and reasonable demilitarization proposal of the zone that was supposed to be the venue of the peace meeting was clearly shown. However, the entire zone, the roads entering the town, the town itself, the park, the church, everything was filled with the regime's military presence.

Due to the saturation of troops, even the arrival of the people who were taken to Sesori in government buses and trucks was hindered.

Furthermore, the press had problems arriving in Sesori due to the military situation, the square was surrounded, and access to it was momentarily closed.

Duarte hoped that under those supermilitarized conditions our fronts were going to arrive in Sesori to talk about peace. He thought our fronts would arrive in an atmosphere in which not even his own followers felt comfortable. Thus, it was clearly shown that Duarte's sole interest in the third round of talks was the creation of a propaganda act, only to maintain his worn-out argument that the FMLN is the one that does not want the dialogue. He even invented a transportation stoppage, which everybody knows to be the product of Duarte's unsuspected capacity to lie.

Provided that he would make the people believe that it was the FMLN that hindered the arrival in Sesori, the truth is that our decision was precisely the opposite: We did not do anything to obstruct the normal development of Napoleon Duarte's show in Sesori, because the show was in itself an extremely negative and deplorable act by the government. We thought it best, and we repeat, we thought that it was best to leave the plan to develop on its own, so that it would alone show the truth of Duarte's proposals.

As expected, the rejection and repudiation of all the country's sectors toward this show was expressed in all ways. Once again it was proved that the government was not willing to discuss the demilitarization conditions in the meeting in Panama because it never intended to carry out a serious and real dialogue.

One of the most important things that were clarified for the entire nation today in Sesori was Duarte's intention of closing the option for a political resolution through the dialogue. In Sesori, Duarte repeated once more: No more preliminary meetings, no more preparatory meetings, no more dialogue. Duarte wants to go against the decision that was already made by all the country's sectors to seek peace with justice and sovereignty through dialogue.

Even though Duarte said in Sesore that the dialogue is over, a half-morning, ridiculous show will not annihilate a decision that was made by the entire people: communities, professionals, workers, students, peasants, and also the FMLN-FDR. The dialogue is not closed only because Napoleon Duarte says so. The struggle for the dialogue, peace, and sovereignty continues. The only things that were clearly proved are the arguments and real intentions of the dialogue show and the role played by Duarte with the sole intent of obtaining the $500 million of yankee aid.

Today, the government's policy proved to be totally subordinated to U.S. interests and to the Salvadoran Armed Forces' interests. In other words, Napoleon Duarte's policy was clearly shown: He is not seeking peace, he is planning to continue the war. Duarte's show and all the things that were proved today will bring more problems and conflicts to the government because the country's most varied sectors, and especially the humble, working majorities, already hold the flags of peace and sovereignty.

The intention of closing the dialogue will bring the joint reaction of all the country's sectors. The country will react against the government and its weakness. The government will be further isolated because it is only interested in defending its war project and yankee interests.

Duarte will not be able to offer anything but repression and economic sacrifices to the people. Therefore, the repression and economic stringency will increase the people's discontent.

But Duarte, who cannot estimate, foresee, or analyze the consequences of his demagogic maneuvers, was bent on repeating in Sesori that there will be no meetings and no more dialogues. He rejected the alternatives of other towns. He said no to Santa Ana. He said no to San Salvador. He said no to Tenancingo.

Duarte lied when he said that the FMLN-FDR had not proposed another meeting 10 days after the Panama meeting was held, even when the mediator and the participants in the Panama meeting were witnesses to our proposal.

In Sesori, it was clearly established that the banner of peace is not a flag that Duarte can hoist because more sectors advocate a just political resolution of the conflict, to that same extent to hoist the flag of peace means that a serious commitment is being made with it. However, Duarte showed that he does not have the capacity or disposition to do it.

In a part of his disastrous speech, Duarte said he will not attend any more meetings or dialogues. He said he will no longer address the FMLN-FDR leaders. Now, he will propose that the FMLN fighters lay down their weapons and join the alleged democratic process.

He again repeated his unusual proposal calling for an FMLN surrender. He repeated the worn-out speech, a psychological warfare that seeks to buy off the FMLN combatants exchanging rifles for colones using the same mechanism and reasoning that Duarte used to enter a pact with the puppet Army and to sell himself off to the yankees for a few million dollars.

Duarte forgot that behind each rifle of our heroic revolutionary army, there are the most profound reasons and ideals that will lead us to wage this glorious liberation struggle. Duarte forgot that behind our weapons, there is the revenge of more than 60,000 compatriots who have been killed and thousands who have disappeared or have been mutilated in Duarte's jails. Duarte forgot that behind our weapons, there is the dignity of hundreds of political prisoners and [words indistinct] of the displaced people. He forgot that behind our weapons, there are the reasons of the [words indistinct] those who suffer the persecution, the bombings, the military sieges, the economic stringency, the misery, and the malnutrition. Duarte forgot that behind these rifles, there is the guarantee of the recovery of our national sovereignty which the yankees [words indistinct] for a few million dollars to finance the war against the people.

This 19 September in Sesori showed that 6 years of war have not been able to defeat us. Neither with the yankee millions nor with the yankee war machinery will it be possible to make us push our ideals aside just because of a ridiculous proposal to hold a dialogue to discuss surrender.

We will never accept a dialogue that is humiliating. We will continue in the struggle for a true dialogue and a political solution that bring peace, and justice, and sovereignty. We will never give up the legitimate aspirations of the majority. We will remain up in arms until peace becomes a reality and provides a solution to the people's basic demands. No one doubts in spite of [words indistinct] and (?until)- Duarte realizes that any solution must contemplate the armed power of the FMLN.

We will remain armed because our weapons guarantee a future of peace and sovereignty and of liberty and social justice in which our people will never again suffer the nightmare of murders and repression, where no Salvadoran will ever again suffer the inequalities of the misery with exploitation which Duarte wants to perpetuate.

Villacorta Views Problems

PA200411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 19 Sep (AFP) - The Salvadoran rebels estimated today that the attitude of President Jose Napoleon Duarte toward attending a date with the guerrillas -- which fell through beforehand -- evidenced the "theatrical nature" the president has given to the dialogue since he offered to hold it last June.

The official reaction of the FMLN-FDR, communicated by its spokesman Jorge Villacorta to AFP in this capital, underscored that "unfortunately, what began as a show has ended as a tragic comedy, because (Duarte) engages in this activity when the people desire peace and political solutions, especially when the people see that dialogue is a real mechanism for achieving them."

For the rebels, the spokesman insisted, "the most interesting thing" was the speech by Defense Minister General Vides Casanova delivered today in Sesori, 153 km east of the Salvadoran capital. In that speech, in the opinion of the rebels, Vides "made it clear who is in command in this country -- the Army -- and what is its will (...) of war."

Following the thwarted meeting in Sesori and the attitude assumed by Duarte's government, the FMLN-FDR claims that "hereafter there is no space for propaganda or for a circus, only space for a serious dialogue."

"War affects everyone, and consequently, the entire nation must assume its role," the spokesman concluded, asserting that the FMLN-FDR leaders "are convinced that we are getting closer to the objectives of the people and their demands, and we are ready to take up this demand."

GOVERNMENT MAY EXCHANGE 42 PRISONERS FOR COLONEL

PA200329 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has said that last weekend, a list was delivered to the guerrillas with the names of 19 political prisoners, added to a preceding 23, that could be exchanged for Colonel Napoleon Avalos, FMLN prisoner since 26 October 1985.

"Since the guerrillas requested more prisoners, we have handed to them a list with 19 additional names," Rivera y Damas said at the end of a lecture on the dialogue situation he gave at the auditorium of the Central American Jose Simeon Canas University.

Rivera y Damas added that the government has said that it may release 23 people, who are included in the first list that the church handed to the rebels during the first government-rebels preparatory meeting in Mexico last month.

The FMLN refused to negotiate the release of Col Avalos because it believed that the list presented by the Catholic Church was too small.

Rivera y Damas added that Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila was going to be the delegate for the exchange negotiation; however, there was no time for this.

Rivera y Damas also added that five of the prisoners on the first list have presented a petition for habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of Justice -- which, if accepted and approved, would mean the prisoners could be released and it would not be necessary to exchange them.

Finally, the Archbishop said: "I am expecting a call from Managua that will tell me when and where we can talk about this matter."

NICARAGUA

DANIEL, HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON TOUR, REGIONAL ISSUES

PA210116 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2347 GMT 20 Sep 86

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega with unidentified reporters on 20 September at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport upon Daniel Ortega's return from a multinational tour -- live]

[Text] [monitored in progress...] To support Nicaragua in its just struggle, of the international juridical order and for the peaceful resolution to the conflict in moments [words indistinct]. Moreover, India and China have approved many millions in aid for Nicaragua. Each country approved aid for $20 million with a total of $40 million between the two countries. The DPRK did the same. It approved important aid for our country and the GDR ratified its decision to keep the same level of cooperation maintained with Nicaragua until now, and to increase cooperation in other fields.

Furthermore, we concluded our tour in Berlin in the GDR, participating in the 11th congress of the workers' unions with approximately [words indistinct] of delegates, observers who were attending this event.

During this tour we awarded the order of Augusto Cesar Sandino to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; to Korean President Kim Il-song; and to companero Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, taking into account the attitude they have had in the international order, in favor of peace, of the defense of independence, of the people's self determination and of their attitude in their relations with Nicaragua and the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This is a synthesis of our intensive tour, which we hope will bring important benefits for our country and [words indistinct] to be again to the Nicaraguan people, to be back again in our fatherland.

[Reporter] Thank you, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic. We will now try to get close to Army General Humberto Ortega and talk with him. Commander, can we talk with you for a few minutes only? We want to learn about the U.S. Administration's latest actions, which again indicate the possibility of a direct aggression against our country. What is our current situation? Are we prepared or are we not? What is happening in Nicaragua?

[Humberto Ortega] Look, we [corrects himself] the Nicaraguan people have never been trusted [corrects himself] have never trusted their enemies but we maintain our willingness to attain peace. This is true, the government has never changed its mind. The main thing about this country is that we maintain our strategic victories over the mercenaries. Our Army has maintained -- particularly during these last months -- its actions and driven those forces to a defensive position.

Their actions now are practically isolated, in an attempt to counter the defeat by a superior military opponent. Likewise, and you are well aware of this, we maintain constant preparation, mobilization, and organization of our military defensive system throughout the country -- the Pacific sector, Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Masaya, Granada -- in other words, all the Pacific sector of Nicaragua, to increase our combat readiness and thus be prepared to counter an invasion. However, the enemies have been annihilated and reason will definitely prevail in this turbulent area. Nevertheless we are prepared, morally, which is the most important part, and militarily, in that the people, workers, and peasants defend their cause. The peasants continue to organize themselves more and more, to fight beside the Sandinist People's Army and engage in other defense tasks at the national level.

[Reporter] Commander Humberto Ortega, just another question. Statements issued in the Central American region lead us to believe that a grave crisis will arise throughout the region. We would like to ask Army General Humberto Ortega for a message to the Armed Forces commanders in the Central American region.

[Ortega] We think that the most important thing is that the Morazanist spirit should prevail above all, the independence spirit, and the Central American governments' and armies' self-determination, so that they become more independent every day and reject the tutelage and blackmail the U.S. imperialists are exerting [corrects himself] have exerted and continued to exert directly on the Central American countries. "We think that even though the Central American army includes meembers who fully support Reagan's policy, the same army should include soldiers, officers, and commanders who have a patriotic spirit, a Central American spirit, and an independent spirit. This should prevail over any attempt to worsen this situation into a Central American War, which would only (?bring) more sorrow and greater bloodshed for the Central American people."

[Reporter] Thank you, Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra. We might add that this is the first interview with Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra and commander of the revolution. [sentence as heard]

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN CARIBBEAN

PA220324 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] During October, the English-speaking Carribean will watch as U.S. naval and air troops in combat gear, together with a small number of troops from Antigua and St. Christopher, parade by again, in what Washington euphemistically calls joint military maneuvers.

The territory of Barbuda will be the landing site for the U.S. troops. This reminds many observers of the exercises that preceded the brutal invasion of Grenada almost 3 years ago. These maneuvers are in addition to the so-called Exotic Palm maneuvers Washington periodically conducts in the area as a reminder that the imperial eagle must be the legitimate successor of the British lion in the English-speaking Carribean islands.

In 1982, to counteract the example of the Grenadian revolution headed by Maurice Bishop and increase its presence in the region -- which Washington views as strategic because of its intense maritime traffic -- the United States promoted the creation of a so-called regional security system. The Grenadian people were massacred only 12 months later on behalf of this brain-child.

The alleged Caribbean Basin Plan was the carrot that was thrown at the leaders of the area before applying the big stick to them. Through this plan, Reagan offered a ridiculous sum that was miraculously supposed to save the deteriorated economies of the small nations of the area. After the economic gift, Reagan went to the core of the business: militarization under the yankee aegis and an increase of the Pentagon's direct military presence.

Honduras and El Salvador took all the aid. They had not been included in the alleged Caribbean plan without reason. All the islands got was the thunder of the cannons. A few months after the unjustifiable armed action against Grenada, leaders such as the public's defender, Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles -- who, along with Reagan, is linked to the attack on the Grenadian people -- and another Washington acolyte Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, had no other alternative than to publicly complain that they never received the desired monetary reward.

The White House ignores the outcries of its puppets. It uses them as it pleases and treats them as contemptible individuals. It continues its warmongering plans without giving any explanations. Work is underway in Antigua and Barbuda to install a new yankee military base. However, there are some in the area who recognize the danger of the alliance with Washington. The change of government in Barbados, for example, seems to seriously influence the position of that Caribbean nation regarding the U.S. military penetration.

Prime Minister Errol Barrow recently said that had he been in office in 1983 [as heard], the country would have never served as a springboard to attack Grenada. He reported the detrimental nature of Washington's presence in the area.

Other sectors like the churches, of great social influence, reject Ronald Reagan's warmongering appetite and refuse to allow the eastern Caribbean area to become a gigantic, aggressive enclave. This allows one to surmise that not all is laughter for the yankee strategists in the troubled waters of the Caribbean.

DUARTE 'NOT AUTHORIZED' TO SEEK SALVADORAN SOLUTION

PA212202 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte has shown in the past few hours that he can copy the swaggering of his ideologist and protector Ronald Reagan to the letter. It happens that Duarte arrived at Sesori knowing that the rebel representatives would not attend the meeting due to the lack of guarantees concerning the militarization of the town. It is no secret that the Salvadoran regime's intention was precisely to prevent holding the third round of talks demanded by the guerrillas and supported by broad sectors of the population.

After numerous marches and countermarches and cornered by demands from the labor movement, religious sectors, peasants, and students, Jose Napoleon Duarte had no other choice than reluctantly agreeing to continuing the dialogue that began in La Palma and Ayagualo. However, Duarte is not interested or authorized by Reagan to seek political Hence to seek political solutions for the Salvadoran crisis. Hence the occupation of Sesori -- selected as the third meeting's site -- by Army troops some days ago, who despite guerrilla protests on the danger the troops posed for their representatives, remained there with the clear intention of preventing the long-expected meeting.

U.S. strategy in El Salvador is clearly defined. Reagan and Duarte, together with the Pentagon and the Salvadoran military commanders, are counting on defeating the insurgents and destroying the FMLN. To that end, the United States sends large shipments of weapons -- each time more sophisticated -- to the Salvadoran forces, plans unsuccessful air raids against the liberated areas, and carries out scorched earth operations under the direction of operational advisers in an attempt to deprive the guerrillas of what counterinsurgency experts call social basis. However, this practice has not produced the expected results. The insurgents have demonstrated that not only can they control broad sections of territory, but they can also carry out such important actions as stopping highway traffic.

The regime's intransigence, at Washington's request, also limits Duarte's political maneuverability in that the military solution goes against the aspirations of the people and vast organized sectors. A political observer was not being whimsical when he said that with or without dialogue, the revolutionary movement is the big winner because with its determination to defend peace, it has earned the respect and support of social groups who were momentarily confused and even believed the government propaganda calling the guerrillas terrorists.

These facts tilt the balance in favor of the popular forces and show that Reagan and Duarte's policy will be suicidal in the long run because the guerrillas are a force that is in the Salvadoran political scenario to stay.

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL192324 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, today received in Havana the new Canadian Ambassador to Cuba Michael (Currin) who presented his credentials. Jose Viera, acting foreign minister, and other officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry participated in the ceremony.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO RESUME TIES WITH CUBA

PA200256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Santo Dimingo, 19 Sep (AFP) -- President Joaquin Balaguer stated today that the Dominican Government will not resume diplomatic relations with Cuba but will maintain cultural and sports relations at their best level [mejor nivel].

Asked about a recent resolution issued by the Chamber of Deputies calling for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, Balaguer responded he will continue the path of the previous governments, which did not resume ties with Cuba. These ties were interrupted in 1964.

The president said: "The Dominican Republic is a country located in a specific geopolitical area. We are somewhat dependent, and we are on the side of Western democracies. Therefore, we must not commit excesses that could bring worse ills."

However, he immediately explained that during his three previous terms in office (1966-1978) he made an effort to open and consolidate the cultural and sports relations with Cuba at their best level. He added he has no objections to continuing that policy.

Within this context, Balaguer added he will place no obstacles to the Cuban offer to build a polytechnical university in Bani, the hometown of Dominican General Maximo Gomez, the liberator of Cuba. Gomez's 150th anniversary is being commemorated.

Nothing has been done about this Cuban offer since Balaguer left office in 1978.

HAITI

MARCHERS CALL FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL'S RESIGNATION

FL191407 Bridgetown CANA in English 1401 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Gonaives, Haiti, Sept 19, CANA-REUTER -- About 2,000 Haitians marched through the streets of this poverty stricken coastal city yesterday demanding the resignation of the government national council.

The demonstration was the largest of four in a week in Gonaives, about 80 miles (120 km) north of Port-au-Prince. The city was one of the hotbeds of unrest that led to the downfall of the country's former leader, Jean-Claude Duvalier, earlier this year.

Organisers of the march by youth groups urged participants to avoid the violence which erupted during similar protest last Friday when journalists were attacked and cars were smashed.

Yesterday, the crowd knelt in front of army barracks and shouted anti-government slogans such as: If we listen to chou-chou, the country will end up in revolution again. Chou-chou, is the popular name for the ruling council president, Lt Gen Henri Namphy.

Leaders and marchers said if the ruling council did not resign, they would again set the streets on fire. They also threatened to close all the schools, scheduled to reopen on October 7 after summer break.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SUPPORTS RESTORATION OF TIES WITH CUBA

FL192141 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Jamaica's Opposition People's National Party Leader Michael Manley said if his party is elected to form the next government, he will restore diplomatic ties with Cuba. Mr Manley said, however, the links with Cuba would be different from those from the 1970's.

Jamaica and three other commonwealth countries had spontaneously established diplomatic links with Cuba in the early 70's. Those ties were cut in 1981 by the then Seaga government.

Mr Manley made the remark in an address to the Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica.

MISSING SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY JOIN BRUNSWIJK

FL161250 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In Suriname, a group of 12 border guards who were reported missing following a rebel attack 2 months ago have reportedly joined their captors. Another soldier was killed last week when rebels attacked a tank unit near French Guiana.

Suriname's military leader Desi Bouterse, who seized power in 1980, claims that Army Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk is trying to topple the South American country's government.

BOUTERSE TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FL182055 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Last Tuesday, Suriname was chosen for the first time to be one of the vice chairmans of the United Nations. Two other countries which are also being elected to serve as vice chairman are Brazil and the Dominican Republic. Disclosing this at a preess conference here yesterday, Foreign Minister Hank Herrenberg said this is clear evidence that Suriname is respected and recongnized by the international community.

Minister Herrenberg also announced that in the first week of October government leader Desi Bouterse will attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations where he will deliver an address.